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ROYAL BURGH OF RUTHERGLEN



ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR
1947



BY
DOCHRAN CROSS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (GLAS.)
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Balrd & Hamilton Ltd., Rutherglen

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ROYAL BURGH OF RUTHERGLEN

Medical Officer's Report
For Year ending 31st December, 1947

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
RUTHERGLEN,

To the Department of Health for Scotland, and the Provost,
Magistrates and Councillors of the Royal Burgh of Rutherglen.

Mrs Hastie and Gentlemen,

I have the honour herewith to submit to you the Annual Report on the health of the Burgh during the year 1947, prescribed according to the regulations and requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland, and in terms of Section 15 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and D.H.S. Circular No. 10/1948.

I am, Mrs Hastie, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

COCHRAN CROSS,
Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1947

VITAL STATISTICS

Return of Births and Deaths Registered during the Year
ending 31st December, 1947

Area (in acres)	1,046
Population (Registrar General's estimate, to middle of 1947	25,836
Number of Deaths (corrected)	334
Death Rate per 1000 of Population	12.9
Number of Births (corrected)	504
Birth Rate per 1000 of Population	19.5
Number of Still Births	15
Still Births; Rate per 1000 total births	29
Deaths under 1 year	27
Rate per 1000 live births	54

Deaths.—There were 222 deaths registered in the Burgh during the year. This is 12 less than in 1946. We have to add to this number 113 deaths of Burgh residents occurring in institutions and elsewhere outwith the Burgh, and to deduct 1 death registered in the Burgh of a non-Burgh resident, giving a corrected net total of 334 deaths for the year, made up of 180 males and 154 females.

The death-rate, based on the Registrar General's estimate of the population adjusted for age and sex distribution. is 14.2.

Births. — The total number of live births during the year (corrected for transfers) was 504, of which 230 were males and 274 females, giving a birth-rate of 19.5 per 1000 of the population.

The number of illegitimate births was 15, giving a rate per 100 live births of 3.0. Last year the number of illegitimate births was 12.

The following table gives the total live births registered and the birth rates per 1000 of the population for the last 18 years:—

Year	Total Births Registered	Birth Rate per 1000 of Population
1930	429	16.7
1931	450	17.7
1932	391	15.2
1933	357	13.7
1934	404	15.5
1935	371	14.3
1936	370	14.4
1937	348	13.7
1938	363	14.3
1939	352	13.8
1940	350	13.5
1941	369	14.1
1942	394	15.0
1943	411	15.7
1944	406	15.5
1945	350	13.4
1946	444	17.1
1947	504	19.5

Marriage Rate.—The number of marriages taking place in the Burgh was 270, giving a rate of 10.5 per 1000 of the population, compared with 251 in 1946 or 9.7.

Table showing population and death rate for years 1930-1947:—

Year.	Estimated Population.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 of Population.	Average Rate for each decade
1930	25,707	328	12.8	12.6
31	25,449	314	12.3	
32	25,722	349	13.6	
33	26,075	316	12.1	
34	26,057	343	13.2	
35	25,973	316	12.2	
36	25,609	333	13.0	
37	25,453	336	13.2	
38	25,441	317	12.5	
39	25,419	301	11.8	
1940	24,709	373	15.1	13.8
41	24,500	348	14.2	
42	23,900	303	12.7	
43	23,337	330	14.1	
44	23,244	326	14.0	
45	23,300	327	14.0	
46	24,575	344	14.0	
47	25,836	334	12.9	

Natural Increase of the Population.—i.e., The excess of births over deaths, was 170. In 1946 it was 100.

Density of Population. — The area of the Burgh extends to 1,046 acres, giving the density of population as 24 persons per acre.

Principal Causes of Mortality from 1937-1947

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Measles	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	2	..	1	3
Phthisis Pulmonalis	..	17	13	21	14	15	17	20	19	20	19
Other Tuberculous Disease	..	3	10	4	5	4	2	3	5	1	3
Cancer, Malignant Disease	37	49	42	54	38	41	50	62	44	56	61
Pneumonia (all forms)	25	13	17	17	23	9	19	14	10	8	12
Other Respiratory Diseases including Bronchitis	25	23	4	37	17	16	18	21	15	29	22
Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years	2	2	..	3	3	5	1	8	2	5	4
Organic Heart Disease	60	65	69	94	102	77	76	65	85	94	93
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	14	12	7	12	14	18	10	12	12	14	14
Diphtheria	..	7	2	6	3	3	..	1	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Meningitis (Non-Tuberculous)	1	..	..	2	1	..	4	1	1	..	..
Influenza	11	..	6	7	..	3	10	2	2	11	1
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebral Haemorrhage	40	29	39	27	25	34	34	35	43	31	40
Diabetes Mellitus	..	5	3	3	6	5	10	5	1	4	2

Phthisis Pulmonalis.—The following table gives the number of deaths and death-rates per 1000 of the population for the past 11 years:—

Deaths from Phthisis Pulmonalis, 1937-1947

Year.			No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 of Population.
1937	...	...	23	0·90
38	...	...	17	0·67
39	...	...	13	0·51
40	...	...	21	1·01
41	...	...	14	0·57
42	...	...	15	0·63
43	...	...	17	0·73
44	...	...	20	0·86
45	...	...	19	0·82
46	...	...	20	0·81
47	...	...	19	0·74

Diarrhœa and Enteritis in Infants.—This year there were 3 deaths compared with 5 in 1946 and an average of 3 in the previous 10 years.

Distribution of Tuberculosis.—The following table shows the distribution of new cases of Tuberculosis (all forms) over the various Wards in the Burgh during the year 1947.

Ward	Tuberculosis	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Castle	9	1
Crosshill	6	0
Gallowflat	14	2
Greenhill	11	0
Shawfield	23	5
Stonelaw	7	0
Whole Burgh	70	8

Cases of Tuberculosis Classified According to Age Groups

		AGE GROUPS							
		5 and	10 and	15 and	25 and	35 and	45 and	65 and	
		Under 5	under 10	under 15	under 25	under 35	under 45	under 65	Total
Pulmonary—									
Males	1	3	2	9	7	5	8	1	36
Females	2	1	—	18	7	3	3	—	34
Non-Pulmonary—									
Males	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	4
Females	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	4
	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>78</u>

Cases of Tuberculosis reported and tabled according to the size of house during 1947:—

		1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts. and over	Institutions	Total
Pulmonary	...	5	23	24	18	—	70
Non-Pulmonary	...	—	2	2	4	—	8
		<u>5</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>78</u>
Percentage of Total		<u>6.4</u>	<u>32.0</u>	<u>33.3</u>	<u>28.3</u>	<u>—</u>	

Tuberculosis.

Cases of Tuberculosis reported monthly during 1947:—

Month	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
January	4	1	5
February	7	—	7
March	5	—	5
April	5	—	5
May	6	—	6
June	9	2	11
July	8	1	9
August	5	—	5
September	6	—	6
October	3	3	6
November	8	—	8
December	4	1	5
Total	<u>70</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>78</u>

Return showing the number of cases which received Sanatorium Treatment during the year.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS

			In Institutions on January 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.†		In Institutions on Dec. 31.
			1	2	3	4	5	6
Pulmonary	{	†Adults { Males	6	13	5	2	—	12
		Females	18	18	16	3	1	16
	{	Children { Males	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Females	1	1	2	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary	{	†Adults { Males	2	2	2	—	—	2
		Females	2	2	1	—	—	3
	{	Children { Males	2	1	—	—	—	3
		Females	1	1	—	—	—	2
Totals			32	38	26	5	1	38

† Column 4—Those who were in final residence 28 days or over.

In Column 5—Those who were in residence under 28 days.

† All patients of 15 years and upwards classed as adults.

Cases of Tuberculosis treated at home are visited regularly and are well supervised, while the ambulant cases are periodically examined at the Tuberculosis Centre. A clinic is held each week, and the number of attendances has greatly increased.

DOMICILIARY VISITS

Number of Visits by Health Visitors	...	572
Attendances at Dispensary	.....	1,492
Patients Receiving Free Milk	.....	235

X-Ray.—Arrangements with Glasgow Public Health Department were continued and the following table shows number of patients examined.

	No. of Patients
Tuberculosis cases already notified	199
Contacts, and persons with suspicious symptoms	273
	<hr/> 472

The incidence of tuberculosis showed a marked increase on the previous year. There were 70 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (28 more than the number notified in 1946), and 8 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (an increase of 5 over last year).

The most striking increase occurred in the age group 15 to 35 years (there were 41 cases) and there were 7 new cases of children under 10 years of age.

While the Mass Radiography survey was responsible for showing up a proportion of cases that might not otherwise have been discovered in the early stages of the disease, the problem remains a very serious one. There is still great difficulty in securing adequate sanatorium treatment, in particular for the advanced "open" case, which has often to be treated at home, and is a source of danger to the health of the others in the household.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The response of volunteers both from Works Groups and from General Public, was very disappointing, especially since adequate propaganda was used for both groups, and evening sessions held to meet the convenience of volunteers. The total numbers x-rayed probably did not justify siting the Unit in Rutherglen.

In the Works Groups only 19.68% of those available volunteered. Some firms were unable to give their workers time off work for examination, but even where time off was given and private bus transport provided, the response was very poor in some instances.

The findings show that in the Works Groups significant tuberculous conditions detected were at the rate of .57% requiring treatment and 1.38% requiring observation. The findings in similar groups surveyed by the Unit to date were .46% requiring treatment and 1.21% requiring observation.

For the General Public the corresponding figures were .41% requiring treatment and 1.64% requiring observation.

A number of previously known cases attended, but they are not included in the above percentages.

The symptom group—though the numbers were relatively small—shows the usefulness of the method in detecting cases of tuberculosis. The rates for the 84 cases examined were 7.14% requiring treatment and 8.33% requiring observation, which are remarkably high in comparison with other groups.

ANALYSIS OF SURVEY

FIRM, ETC.	Total Examined	Referred for Large Films	Did Not Reattend	No Abnormality	Abnormality Not Significant.		SIGNIFICANT ABNORMALITIES.					Refused Further Investigation	Number Examined Clinically	REMARKS
					No Further Action.		Lesions—Probably Tuberculous	Lesions—Probably Non-Tuberculous	Cardio-vascular					
					Tuberculous	Non-Tuberculous								
										Treat-ment	Observa-tion			
Works Group Survey	868	57	4	20	8	8	5	13 (1x)	...	2 (2x)	...	22	x Prev. known 3	
General Public ...	730	46	1	9	2	9 (2x)	6 (3x)	19 (7x)	..	6 (6x)	..	34	x Prev. known 18	
Symptoms Group ...	84	36	2	4	1x	10	6	7	4 (1x)	3 (1x)	...	24	x Prev. known 3	
Totals ...	1682	139	7	33	11	27	17	39	4	11	...	80		

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1947 there were 518 cases of infectious disease notified, of which 146 or 28 per cent. were treated in hospital. In 1946, 541 cases were reported, of which 166 were removed.

The following table gives the monthly and total number of cases notified during the year:—

Table 1.

SEASONAL INCIDENCE IN 1947

DISEASES	Total		Jan.		Feb.		March		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	8	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	13	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	14	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	3	—
Inf. Jaundice	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	195	4	7	—	7	—	3	—	4	—	7	—	9	—	7	1	8	—	—	—	27	2	18	—	93	1
Pneumonia	29	54	3	10	1	5	—	3	2	2	3	10	1	3	1	5	2	2	2	3	3	1	6	5	5	5
Polio-myelitis	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	12	43	3	1	1	3	—	6	1	3	1	2	—	—	1	3	—	6	—	3	2	4	2	9	1	8
Whooping Cough	117	2	25	1	48	—	17	—	9	1	8	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
	372	146	39	14	59	12	20	12	17	10	20	16	15	7	14	9	12	13	4	14	34	11	28	14	110	14

N—Not removed to Hospital. R—Removed to Hospital

Table 2.

Comparing the number of cases with those of the previous year, we have the following analysis:—

	Increase	Decrease
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	3
Diphtheria	—	10
Dysentery	—	—
Erysipelas	5	—
Measles	—	8
Pneumonia	21	—
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	—	—
Poliomyelitis	9	—
Puerperal Fever	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	4
Scarlet Fever	—	14
Whooping Cough	27	—

Table 3.**Table of Rediagnoses.**

No. of Cases	Notified as	Rediagnosed as
2	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Whooping Cough
1	„	Tonsillitis
1	„	Bronchitis
1	„	Pneumococcal Meningitis
1	„	Tubercular Meningitis
1	„	Mumps
8	Diphtheria	Tonsillitis
3	„	Laryngitis and Bronchitis
3	Pneumonia	Bronchitis
2	„	Pleurisy and Effusion
1	„	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
1	„	Neoplasm of Lung
1	„	Influenza
1	„	No Active Disease
1	Pneumonia and Whooping Cough	Whooping Cough
1	Puerperal Fever	Incomplete Abortion
1	Scarlet Fever	Rubella
1	Poliomyelitis	Unclassified Tonsillitis
1	„	Tonsillitis and Winged Scapula
1	„	Arthritis
1	„	Pyelitis
1	„	No Active Disease

Table 4.

Incidence of infectious disease in the various Wards:—

DISEASE.	WARDS						Total.
	Castle.	Crosshill.	Gallowflat	Greenhill	Shawfield.	tonelaw.	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	...	..	3	3	1	1	8
Diphtheria ...	1	1	3	.	7	1	13
Erysipelas ...	5	3	2	3	1	1	15
Infective Jaundice ...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3
Malaria ...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1
Measles ..	30	6	36	30	77	10	199
Pneumonia ...	17	3	12	11	36	4	83
Poliomyelitis ...	3	...	2	1	3	1	10
Puerperal Fever ...	1	1	1	2	1	...	6
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever ...	6	3	12	11	17	11	60
Whooping Cough ...	30	10	29	22	34	3	119
Totals, ...	94	37	93	85	177	32	518

Table 5.

Incidence of infectious disease with reference to the size of house.—

DISEASE.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts. & Over.	Institutions.	Army Depots.	Total
Cerebro-Spinal							
Fever ...	..	3	5	...	...	...	8
Diphtheria ...	2	4	3	4	...	...	13
Erysipelas ...	3	6	2	4	...	...	15
Jaundice (Acute Infective) ...	1	2	..	...	...	...	3
Malaria ...	...	...	...	1	..	...	1
Measles ...	18	95	42	44	...	...	199
Pneumonia ...	9	25	25	23	1	..	83
Poliomyelitis ...	...	4	4	2	...	...	10
Puerperal Fever ...	1	1	1	3	...	...	6
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever ...	3	18	14	20	5	...	60
Whooping Cough ..	16	58	25	20	.	...	119
Totals ...	53	217	121	121	6	...	518

Table 6. Age Groups.

DISEASE.	Und.	1 and und.	5 and und.	15 and und.	25 and und.	35 and und.	45 and und.	65 and over	Totals	Totals	Re- moved	Not Re- moved
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M 1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...
"	F ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	8	5	...
Diphtheria	M 1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...
"	F 1	3	2	1	...	2	1	...	10	13	10	...
Erysipelas	M ...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	8	15	1	7
"	F ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	7	...	...	7
Jaundice (Acute Infective)	M .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	1
"	F ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	1
Malaria	M ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
"	F ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Measles	M 4	58	27	1	...	...	...	...	90	3	87	...
"	F 7	51	48	3	...	...	...	...	109	1	108	...
Pneumonia	M 2	4	7	3	6	3	5	7	37	23	14	...
"	F 7	9	6	7	6	2	6	3	46	31	15	...
Poliomyelitis	M ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
"	F 1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	7	7	...	...
Puerperal Fever	M ...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	6	5	1	...
"	F ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	M ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	F ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever	M 1	7	14	...	1	...	1	...	24	20	4	...
"	F ...	9	24	3	...	...	...	...	36	28	8	...
Whooping Cough	M 10	35	10	...	...	1	...	...	56	1	55	...
"	F 10	38	13	...	1	1	...	...	63	1	62	...
									119			
	45	220	154	31	22	14	18	14	518	518	146	372
Percentage of total...	8.6	42.4	27.7	5.9	4.2	2.7	3.4	2.7	...	...	...	...
M—Males F—Females												

During 1947, 122 disinfections were carried out for the reasons stated:—

After removal of infectious disease patients to hospital	81
After recovery of infectious cases treated at home	10
After admission of tuberculosis patients to Sanatoria	20
After deaths from tuberculosis	11

126 sets of infected clothing and bedding were removed to the disinfecting station for steam disinfection and washing.

160 notices were sent to headmasters and others in Authority regarding the occurrence of infectious disease among scholars.

10 contacts other than school children, were kept off work for periods varying according to circumstances, as a precautionary measure. These include 2 laundry workers, 3 grocers' assistants, 2 bakers, 1 dairy worker, 1 butcher's assistant, 1 canteen worker.

Table 7.

List of specimens submitted for Bacteriological Examination during 1947 with results:—

Description of Specimen	Results		
	Positive	Negative	Totals
Smears	—	2	2
Swab	2	48	50
Sputum	30	205	235
Urine	—	10	10
Fæces	—	6	6
Eye Smears	—	4	4
Semen	—	2	2
Pus	1	1	2
	33	278	311

Pneumonia.—Notification to the Medical Officer of Health is compulsory. The same procedure is carried out with regard to visitation, etc., as in the case of other infectious diseases.

In 1947 there were 83 cases reported, of which 54 received hospital treatment. In 1946, 81 cases were notified, and 61 removed.

Venereal Diseases.—There is a joint scheme for combating these diseases, which includes the County and the County Burghs of Lanarkshire. Owing to the "open door principle" most of the cases from Rutherglen appear to go to the V.D. Centres of the City of Glasgow, who submit accounts for their treatment to the Lanarkshire Joint V.D. Committee, of which Rutherglen is a member.

Scarlet Fever.—60 cases of Scarlet Fever were reported during the year. 48 were removed to hospital. There were no deaths.

Comparative figures for 1946 were 74, 52 and no deaths.

Diphtheria.—13 cases of Diphtheria were reported in 1947, 13 were removed to hospital. There were no deaths.

Comparative figures for 1946 were 23, 23, and no deaths.

Poliomyelitis

Ten cases of Poliomyelitis were notified during the year (6 re-diagnosed and 4 confirmed).

Case No. 1.

Male (24 years). Discharge report states: — "Location of paralysis confined to lower cervical region."

Case No. 2.

Female (7 months). Paralysis of severe degree, confined to lower cervical and sacral regions. Still under treatment in hospital.

Case No. 3.

Male (2½ years). Discharge Report states: — "Degree of paralysis moderate—localised to lumbar region."

Case No. 4.

Female (4 years). Severe degree of paralysis localised to lumbar region. Still under treatment in hospital.

Infective Jaundice

Three cases of Infective Jaundice occurred in this area during the year.

Only one case required treatment in hospital; bacteriological results were negative.

All the cases made a good recovery.

Influenza.—There was 1 death from influenza (a female) in 1947, compared with 11 in 1946.

Comparative figures for 1946 were 444, 40, 9.

Conscientious Objectors to Vaccination.—The number of live births in 1947 was 504. There were 40 conscientious objectors to vaccination, being 9.7 per cent. of the births registered.

Comparative figures for 1946 under "Influenza" refers to "Conscientious Objectors to Vaccination."

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During 1947 the Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme was continued. The usual publicity campaign was carried out with the help of cinema slides, posters, leaflets, etc., and intensive visiting of children in the 1-5 age group was undertaken by the Health Visitors to encourage attendance at the Clinic for immunisation. This forms a regular part of the Health Visitors' routine. As each child reaches the age of 9 months a note is sent to the parent offering immunisation free, and explaining the urgent need for the treatment to be carried out. A further note is sent for all immunised children to receive a reinforcing injection before going to school at five years.

In addition to the figures given below there have been a considerable number of children treated by the family doctor; figures for these are not available.

AGE GROUPS

	Under 5	5-15
No. of Children immunised in 1947	327	8
Estimated Percentage of Children Protected	78	75
No. of Children given 3rd (maintenance) injection	122	

AGE GROUPS

	Under 5	5-15	15+	Total
No. of confirmed cases of Diphtheria in 1947	1	1	0	2*
No. of confirmed cases of Diphtheria among immunised	1	1	0	2
No. of Deaths from Diphtheria in 1947	0	0	0	0
No. of Deaths among immunised	0	0	0	0

* 13 cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, from that figure 11 cases rediagnosed (not Diphtheria) fall to be deducted, making this figure of 2 cases for the year.

MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.

Midwives and Maternity Homes (Scotland) Act, 1927

Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937

Report by the Medical Officer of Health for the Burgh of Rutherglen for the year ended 31st December, 1947.

(1) A separate list of the Midwives (with their names in alphabetical order, enrolment numbers, and addresses) who have up to 31st Jan., 1948, given notice under Section 18 of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, of their intention to practise in the area is already sent.

(2) **Statistics of Births, Deaths, etc., in the Area during the Year.**

Item	Total (i.e., all cases occurring in the area).	Domiciliary cases under Maternity Services Scheme.	Other domiciliary cases attended by midwives (i.e., cases in which no doctor has been booked).	Cases attended by midwives in institutions *	Cases not attended by midwife or doctor †
1. Births	504	211	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Deaths of new-born children (within 14 days of birth)	13	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Still-births (Dead born)	15	6	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. The total number of Midwives in (1) above who (i) possess a certificate of proficiency in the administration of Nitrous Oxide and Air Analgesia, and (ii) possess or have access to an apparatus for this purpose.	(i) 1 (ii) Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil
5. The total number of cases in which Nitrous Oxide or Air Analgesia has been administered by Midwives during the year, including cases attended by Midwives in Institutions (see footnote to question 2, column 5)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6. Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. Puerperal Sepsis	Cases 6 Deaths Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil
8. Puerperal Pyrexia ‡	Cases 1 Deaths Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil

* Cases attended in Institutions and Homes in which there is no resident Medical Officer and where no Doctor is booked to attend. (Births in Hospitals in which there is a Medical Superintendent are regarded as medically attended and should not be included)

† Foundlings and births which take place before the arrival of the Doctor or Midwife. (Out-door maternity nurses' cases should not be included as these nurses should be working under the direction of the Medical Officers in charge of the Institution).

‡ Puerperal Pyrexia is defined in the Regulations of the Secretary of State for Scotland as any febrile condition (other than a condition which is required to be notified as puerperal fever under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889) occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100.4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period.

(3) **Cases of Emergency**

No cases of Emergency under Section 22.

(4) **General Report on the working of the Acts.**

Due inspection of the midwives' work was carried out. This was found to be satisfactory.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Statistics Relating to Maternity and Child Welfare Services

Births

Number registered: — Live births, 504; legitimate, 489; illegitimate, 15; still births, 15.

(a) Total number of births occurring in the area during the year, 504.

(b) Number of births in (a) classified according to nature of attendance at confinement:—

(i) Maternity Services Scheme Cases (a) with doctor, 52; (b) without doctor, 159.

(ii) Other domiciliary cases:—(a) with doctor, 25; (b) with midwife alone (no doctor booked), nil; (c) conducted by outdoor staff of institution, nil; (d) without doctor or midwife, nil.

(iii) Institutional Cases (including those in private maternity and nursing homes), 268 (Glasgow).

Infantile Mortality.

(a) Number of deaths, 27.

(b) Rate per 1000 live births, 54.

(c) Classified, according to age groups, and causes of death:—

Age Groups

Under 1 week	11 or 21.7	per 1000 live births				
1 week and under 4 weeks ...	2 or 3.9		„	„	„	„
4 weeks and under 3 months	4 or 7.9		„	„	„	„
3 months and under 6 months	5 or 9.9		„	„	„	„
6 months and under 12 months	5 or 9.9		„	„	„	„

Causes of Death

Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	14 or 27.7	per 1000 live births				
Pneumonia	5 or 9.9		„	„	„	„
Diarrhoea	3 or 5.9		„	„	„	„
Whooping Cough	2 or 3.9		„	„	„	„
Tubercular Meningitis	1 or 1.9		„	„	„	„
Other Digestive Diseases	1 or 1.9		„	„	„	„
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	1 or 1.9		„	„	„	„

Maternal Mortality.

- (a) Number of Deaths, 3, (b) Number of deaths resulting from Puerperal Sepsis, nil.

Home Visitation during year.

	No. Visited for first time	Total Visits
†Expectant Mothers	114	114
Infants	453	3205
Children (1-5 years)	1325	3207

†These visits should not include visits paid by a midwife who is to attend the confinement as a midwife or as a maternity nurse.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics (whether provided at Child Welfare Centres or at other premises, e.g., hospitals).

- (i) Number of Clinics at end of year provided by Local Authority—Ante-natal, —; Post-Natal, 50.
- (ii) Number of Clinics at end of year provided by Voluntary Bodies:—Ante-Natal, —; Post-natal, —.
- (iii) Total Number of women who attended at the clinics during year: — Ante-natal, 153 (Referred to Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow); Admitted to Pre-natal Ward, 43; Post-natal, 305.

Child Welfare Clinics.

- (a) Number of clinics at end of year provided by the Local Authority, 52.
- (b) Number of clinics at end of year provided by Voluntary Bodies, Nil.
- (c) Number of Children attending during year:—(i) under 1 year of age, 311; (ii) 1 year of age and over, 358.
- (d) Total Number of attendances during year:—(i) under 1 year of age, 3054; (ii) 1 year of age and over, 1055.

Special Treatment Centres.

Number of cases treated during year:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Teeth: Mothers, Nil; Children, Nil. | } Included in
general clinic
work. |
| (2) Eyes | |
| (3) Ear, Nose and Throat | |
| (4) Other Ailments | |
| (5) Ultra-violet light treatment: Mothers, 4; Children, 48;
Attendances, 2835. | |
| (6) Orthopaedic: Referred to Hospital. | |

Mother and Baby Homes.

Nil.

Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes.

- (a) Maintained by the Local Authority, Nil.
- (b) Maintained by Voluntary Associations—Biggart Hospital Home, Prestwick—Number of Beds provided at the end of year—Aged 0-4, 1.

Home and Domestic Helps.

A Home Help Service commenced during the year. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable persons, no permanent full-time appointments were made; the Home Helps were engaged on a temporary basis.

	Home Helps*	Domestic Helps†
(a) Number employed at end of year	2	1
(i) Whole-time	2	1
(ii) Part-time	—	—
(b) Number of cases taken during year	7	8
(c) Average period of assistance	2 weeks	3 weeks

* i.e., Helps provided under the local authority's maternity and child welfare powers.

† i.e., Helps provided under the powers conferred on local authorities by Defence (General) Regulation 68E.

Children's Nursery.

The Nursery has accommodation for 36 children. At the beginning of the year, attendance fell, owing to the fact that 10 children developed mumps. In February and March, the very severe weather caused freezing of pipes and, as there was no water supply, it was found advisable to close the Nursery for two weeks.

The children, however, derived great benefit from the exceptionally good summer, as it was possible for them to be out of doors all day, having both their meals and their rest periods in the grounds.

In the autumn, a measles outbreak affected 32 children.

Attendances

Average Attendances—28 to 32 Daily

Total Attendances 5775

Ages range from 8 months to 5 years. Sixteen children left to go to school during the year, one of whom had been in the Nursery since he was 8 months old.

Payments (1/- per day)

Average Drawings—Between £9 and £10 per week.

Vitamin Preparations

Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil are given daily.

Infectious Diseases

The following cases of Infectious Diseases occurred in the Nursery during the year:—

Mumps	.....	10
Measles	.....	32
Whooping Cough	.....	6
Scarlet Fever	.....	2
Diphtheria	.....	1

Food and Milk: Vitamins.

This is covered by the Ministry of Food regulations dealing with supply of milk to expectant and nursing mothers, and to children under 5 years of age. Arrangements were made for the distribution of National Dried Milk (to infants not receiving fresh milk) and of the Ministry's vitamin preparations from the Public Health Clinic, Food Office, and Branch Food Office.

The following are the approximate figures of the "Vitamins," etc., distribution:—

Cod Liver Oil	.....	8,554 bottles
Orange Juice	.....	30,418 ,,
Capsules, etc.	.....	1,772 packets
National Dried Milk	.....	32,821 tins

The percentage of potential issues of Welfare Foods has been consistently high, in many months the highest for the West of Scotland Division, and never falling below second place.

Measles.

(a) Number of cases notified, 199; (b) number of deaths, nil; (i) from Measles, nil; (ii) from Sequelæ, nil; (c) number of cases removed to Hospital, 4.

Whooping Cough.

(a) number of cases, 119; (b) number of deaths, 3; (i) from Whooping Cough, 3; (ii) from Sequelæ, nil; (c) number of cases removed to Hospital, 2.

Ophthalmic Neonatorum.

No cases.

Maternity Hospital.

Cases treated by Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow:—

(a) Pre-natal cases, number treated, 43.

(b) Statement of conditions found:—

High Blood Pressure	17
Obstetrical History	1
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	5
Cardiac	3
Late Vomiting	1
Pre-Eclampsia	2
Eclampsia	1
Pyelitis	1
Anæmia	3
Pneumonia	1
Malpresentation	1
Glycosuria	1
Oedema	2
Pelvic Contraction	2
Tuberculosis	2

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Statement of results of treatment:—

Live Births	39 (including 3 premature)
Still Births	3 (including 2 premature)
Abortion	2
Still under observation	1

The figures include 2 cases of Twin Pregnancy.

Educational.

In co-operation with the Scottish Council for Health Education, a Health Meeting was held on a Sunday evening in one of the Cinemas, when three films on Health were shown. A medical speaker from the Council addressed the audience. Questions were invited and answered by the Doctor.

Displays of Posters and distribution of leaflets published by the Council are kept up. Occasional talks have been given to Mothers' Guilds, Girl Guides, etc., by a Health Visitor.

Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations (Scotland), 1929.

(1) Total number of cases occurring in the area of the Local Authority:—(a) Puerperal Fever, 6, and (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, 1. (2) Total number of cases removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital:—(a) Puerperal Fever, 5; (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, 0. (3) Total number of deaths, 0. (4) Number of cases following instrumental delivery — (a) Puerperal Fever, 0; Puerperal Pyrexia, 0.

Other Provisions.

Cases of pneumonia in infants when not removed to hospital are followed up in their own homes and nursing care given when required.

Clothing: — Infants' garments were provided in 18 necessitous cases.

Premature Infants.

Every effort is made to have specialised treatment in Hospital, but it is very difficult to secure accommodation. Special cots, hot water bottles, etc., are available for treatment at home; and the Health Visitor attends daily to give advice and help in the care of the infant.

Illegitimate Infants.

These are regularly visited and supervised by the Health Visitor, and where the mother returns to work the child is admitted to the Nursery during the day.

MATERNITY SERVICES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1937

Scheme for the provision of Midwife and Medical Services to women in their own homes.

211 cases booked the services of Doctor and Midwife. This is approximately 42% of the total births registered during the year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following table gives the Infantile Mortality Rate for the past 33 years, also the number of deaths under 1 year, and the total births registered during these years:—

Year.	Deaths under 1 year.	Total Live Births Registered.	Infantile Death Rate per 1000 live Births	Rate for each Five Years
1915	70	644	109	100
1916	53	557	95	
1917	57	489	117	
1918	40	500	80	
1919	47	474	99	
1920	61	639	95	88.4
1921	50	557	84	
1922	53	513	103	
1923	28	470	66	
1924	44	481	94	
1925	44	493	89	84.6
1926	26	458	57	
1927	48	444	108	
1928	42	428	98	
1929	30	425	71	
1930	36	429	84	80.4
1931	34	450	76	
1932	26	391	66	
1933	31	357	84	
1934	37	404	92	
1935	25	371	67	62.8
1936	32	370	86	
1937	25	348	72	
1938	20	363	55	
1939	12	352	34	
1940	29	350	83	78.0
1941	33	269	89	
1942	31	394	79	
1943	26	411	63	
1944	31	406	76	
1945	24	350	69	60.6
1946	26	444	59	
1947	27	504	54	

Diabetes.

During the year 28 patients received insulin free, and 10 patients at cost price.

Ambulance Facilities.

St Andrew's Ambulance Association provide facilities for non-infectious cases, and Glasgow Corporation ambulances remove Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis cases.

Mental Health Service (in relation to mental disability in the pre-certification stages).

There is no special service for the pre-certification stages of mental disability. The Social Welfare Medical Officer is available to give advice when required, including child guidance.

Sick Poor.

The Medical Officer of the Social Welfare Department provides the domiciliary treatment and is responsible for transfer to Hospital of cases requiring such treatment. The Medical Officer of Health is also the Social Welfare Medical Officer. The services of the Queen's Nurses are available for selected cases treated at home.

I would take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the help given me by Mr Park, Sanitary Inspector, and his staff, and also of acknowledging and recording the thorough manner in which Miss Lennox and the staff of Health Visitors carry out their duties.

I am grateful also to all other officials to whom I am indebted for information received and help given when required.

COCHRAN CROSS,
Medical Officer of Health.

